

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

ABC Corporation I et al,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS and
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A”,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 1:20-cv-04806

Judge: Honorable Thomas M. Durkin

**DEFENDANT GAODESHANG-US’S
MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO RULE 12(b)(6)**

Defendant Gaodeshang-US, through counsel, file this Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). The Parties agreed on the briefing schedule as follows: Plaintiffs’ response is due on September 3, 2021, and Defendant’s Reply is due on September 17, 2021.

Introduction

Plaintiffs alleged design patent infringement against Defendant because Gaodeshang-US is related to or affiliated with Gyroor US, despite the fact that the two sellers were selling two different products with substantially dissimilar designs.

Plaintiffs’ unsubstantiated infringement allegation against Defendant must be dismissed because **I)** Plaintiffs failed to meet the pleading standards under Rule 12(b)(6); and **II)** the noninfringement is obvious in this case.

Procedural Background

On November 20, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion for preliminary injunction. [Dkt. No. 105].

On November 24, 2020, a preliminary injunction hearing was held. [Dkt. No. 112].

On November 24, 2020, a preliminary injunction order was entered. [Dkt. No. 113].

On December 24, 2020, a modified preliminary injunction order was entered. [Dkt. No. 147].

Service of process was not effectuated on Defendant until June 25, 2021. [Dkt. No. 310].

| Timeline | |
|------------|--|
| Date: | Event: |
| 07/10/2020 | Initial Filing |
| 11/20/2020 | Motion for Preliminary Injunction Filed [Dkt. No. 105] |
| 11/24/2020 | Hearing for Preliminary Injunction held on November 24, 2020 |
| 11/24/2020 | Preliminary Injunction Order entered [Dkt. No. 113] |
| 12/23/2020 | Modified Preliminary Injunction Order entered [Dkt. No. 147] |
| 06/25/2021 | <i>Email Service of Process</i> [Dkt. No. 310] |

Factual Background

Plaintiffs made no specific allegations against Defendant aside from alleging “GaodeshangUS store is related to or affiliated with Gyroor US.” [Dkt. No. 227-1, ¶19].

Evidence provided by Plaintiffs identifies the alleged infringing products “*Gyroor G2 Hoverboard 8.5” Off Road All Terrain Hoverboards Bluetooth Speaker & LED Lights Two-Wheel Self Balancing Hoverboard with Kart Se...*” [Dkt. No. 227-1, p. 42 of 92]. The product has a unique ASIN number B08R23QQT8. (“Accused Product”) [Dkt. No. 227-3, p. 4 of 4].

Arguments

I. Plaintiffs’ Unsubstantiated Allegation Against Defendant Must Be Dismissed Because Plaintiffs failed to meet the pleading standards

A Rule 12(b)(6) motion challenges the sufficiency of a complaint. *Bonnstetter v. City of Chicago*, 811 F.3d 969, 973 (7th Cir. 2016). A complaint must contain enough information via “a short and plain statement of the claim” to give the Defendant fair notice of the claim and its basis. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

A motion to dismiss should be granted if a complaint does **not** contain “sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, ‘to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Artrip v. Ball Corp.*, 735 Fed. Appx. 708, 709 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (citing *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)).

To meet the plausibility standard, a plaintiff must plead “factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the Defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* Merely pleading facts that are consistent with liability or stating legal conclusions is not sufficient. *Id.*

“[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—‘that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. While the Court accepts all “well-pled” facts alleged in the complaint as true, it is not bound to accept the Plaintiff’s legal conclusions. *Id.* “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). A complaint will not suffice “if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557). Without “factual enhancements” sufficient to state a cause of action, the formulaic recitation of generic acts of infringement are insufficient to avoid dismissal. *See Strategic Operations, Inc. v. Joseph*, No. 3-17-cv-01539, 2018 WL 3833411, at *3 (S.D. Cal., Aug. 13, 2018) (disregarding conclusory allegations that Defendant “continue to make, use, sell and offer for sale” the accused product, where more specific allegations failed to support infringement claim.) A complaint should be dismissed, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), when it lacks “a cognizable legal theory.” *Bielskis v. Louisville Ladders Inc.*, No. 07 C 1411, 2007 WL 2088583, at *1 (N.D. Ill. July 18, 2007); *see also Roper v. Jo-Ann Stores, Inc.*, 211 Fed. Appx. 950, 951 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (affirming dismissal where patent requirements could not apply to accused product).

Here, aside from the conclusory claims that “GaodeshangUS store is related to or affiliated with Gyroor US,” [Dkt. No. 227-1, ¶19], Plaintiffs failed to provide any specific facts to support its design patent infringement claim against Defendant Gaodeshang-US.

Furthermore, the Accused Product sold by Defendant is a different product. The Accused Product has a substantial different design and a unique ASIN number. Therefore, Plaintiffs’ infringement allegations against Gyroor-US does not apply to Gaodeshang-US simply because they are “related or affiliated.” Lastly, as shown below, the Accused Product sold by Defendant is based on a valid U.S. Design Patent – the D808,856 Patent (“D’856 Patent,” attached hereto as Exhibit 1), which does not infringe Plaintiffs’ Patents.

Consequently, Plaintiffs failed to meet the pleading standards under Rule 12(b)(6).

II. The Noninfringement Is Obvious Because the Accused Product Is Based on a Valid U.S. Design Patent – the D'856 Patent.

Plaintiffs allege that four of Plaintiffs' U.S. Design Patents – D737,723 (“D’723 patent”), D738,256 (“D’256 patent”), D785,112 (“D’112 patent”), D784,195 (“D’195 patent”) (“Patents-in-Suit”) [Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 101, ¶7; Dkt. No. 101-13] have been infringed by Defendant’s product ASIN No. B08R23QQT8 (“Accused Product”) [Dkt. No. 227-3, p. 4 of 4].

Defendant accepts that Plaintiffs are the owner of the Patents-in-suit. However, the Accused Product does not infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

The noninfringement in this case is obvious because the Accused Product is based on a valid U.S. Design Patent – the D’856 patent, which does not infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

A. D’856 Patent is presumed valid, especially against the Patents-in-Suit in this case

A patent gives its owner the right to exclude others from making, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing the patented invention.

“A patent shall be presumed valid.” 35 U.S.C. § 282. This presumption applies to design patents. *Spigen Korea Co. v. Ultraproof, Inc.*, 955 F.3d 1379, 1383 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (“Design patents are presumed valid.”). A valid patent cannot infringe another patent.

It is especially true in this case because the D’856 patent was examined against the Patents-in-Suit. As shown in the next page, all four Patents-in-Suit were cited as references by the patent examiner in the D’856 patent. Therefore, the D’856 was issued after the patent examiner found that the D’856 patent embodies a “new, original and ornamental design.” *See* 35 U.S. Code § 171(a).

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US00D808856S

(12) **United States Design Patent**
Zhang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US D808,856 S**
 (45) **Date of Patent:** **** Jan. 30, 2018**

(54) **HOVERBOARD**

(71) Applicant: **Shenzhen Chitado Technology CO., LTD.**, Shenzhen, Guangdong (CN)

(72) Inventors: **Dianxuan Zhang**, Guangdong (CN);
Dengjin Zhou, Guangdong (CN)

(73) Assignee: **Shenzhen Chitado technology CO., LTD.** (CN)

(**) Term: **15 Years**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/590,447**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 10, 2017**

(51) **LOC (11) Cl.** **12-14**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
 USPC **D12/1**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC D12/1, 5; D21/419, 421, 423, 426, 662,
 D21/760, 765, 766, 769, 771, 776, 803
 CPC B62K 3/007; B62K 17/00; B62K 2202/00;
 B62K 11/007; B62D 51/001; B62D
 51/02; B62D 61/00; B62D 37/00; A63C
 17/0033; A63C 17/01; A63C 17/016;
 A63C 2203/40; A63C 17/12; A63C
 17/08; B60N 2/002; B60G 17/019
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

D737,723 S * 9/2015 Ying D12/1
 D738,256 S * 9/2015 Ying D12/1
 D778,782 S * 2/2017 Chen D12/1

D780,626 S * 3/2017 Li D12/1
 D784,195 S * 4/2017 Ying D12/1
 D784,198 S * 4/2017 Zhu D12/1
 D785,112 S * 4/2017 Ying D21/760
 D785,113 S * 4/2017 Ying D21/760
 D785,736 S * 5/2017 Ying D21/760
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 2017/0240240 A1 * 8/2017 Kroymann B62K 13/04

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — T. Chase Nelson

Assistant Examiner — Ania Aman

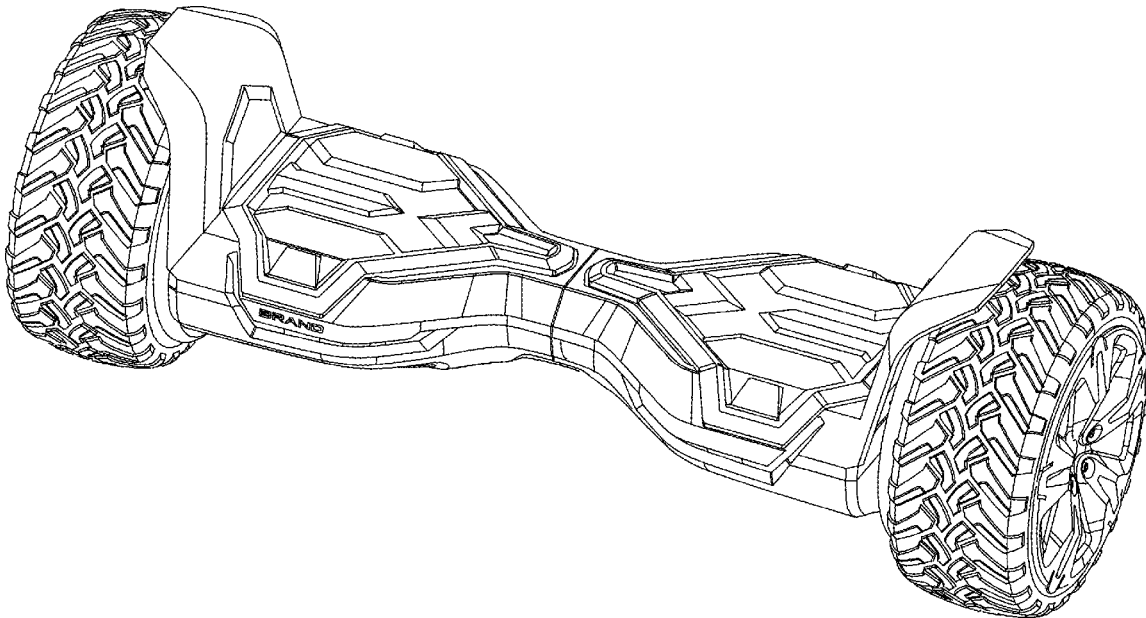
(57) **CLAIM**

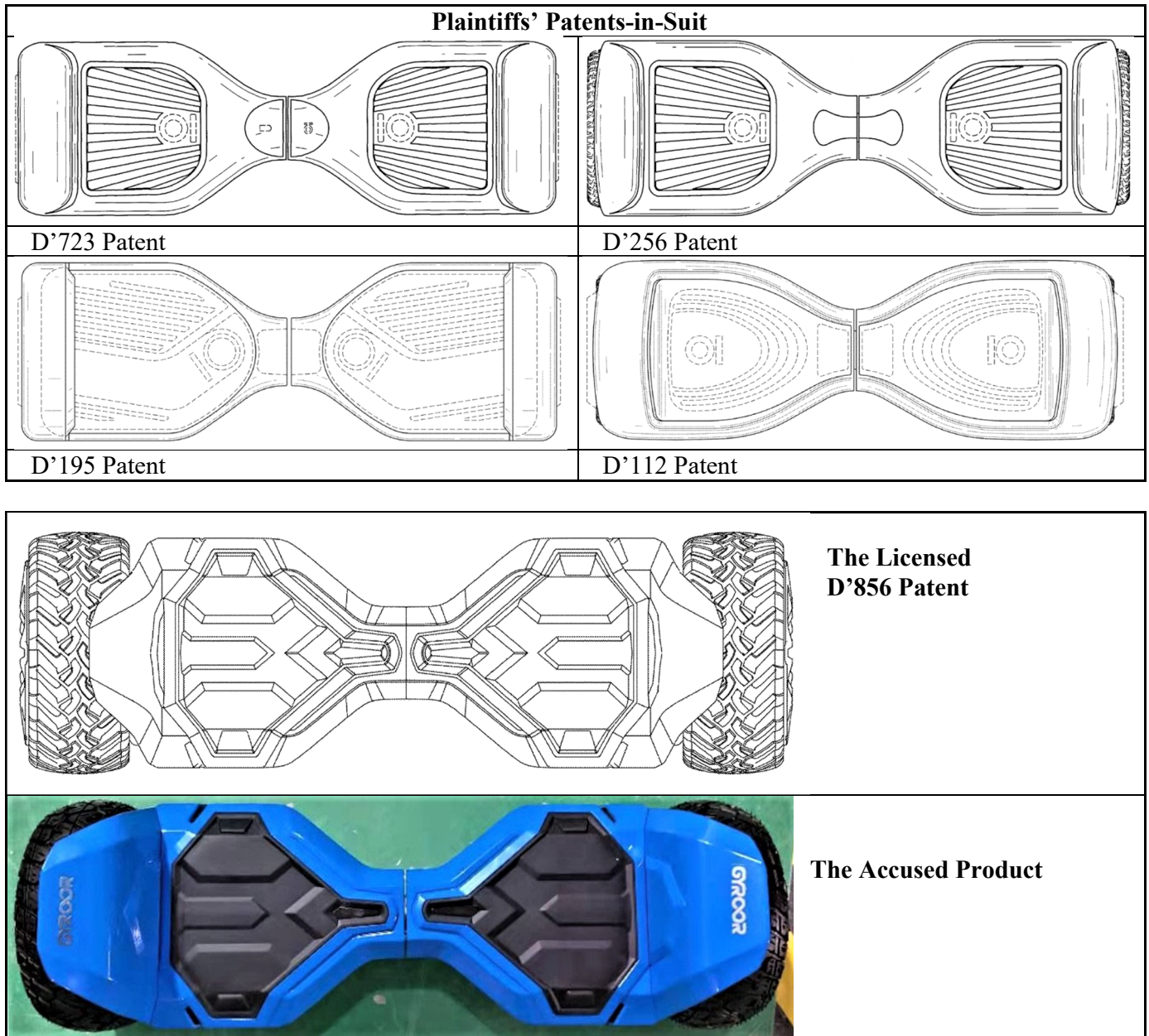
The ornamental design for a hoverboard, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a front view of the hoverboard showing our new design;
 FIG. 2 is a back view thereof;
 FIG. 3 is a top view thereof;
 FIG. 4 is a bottom view thereof;
 FIG. 5 is a left side view thereof;
 FIG. 6 is a right side view thereof;
 FIG. 7 is a perspective view thereof; and,
 FIG. 8 is another perspective view thereof.

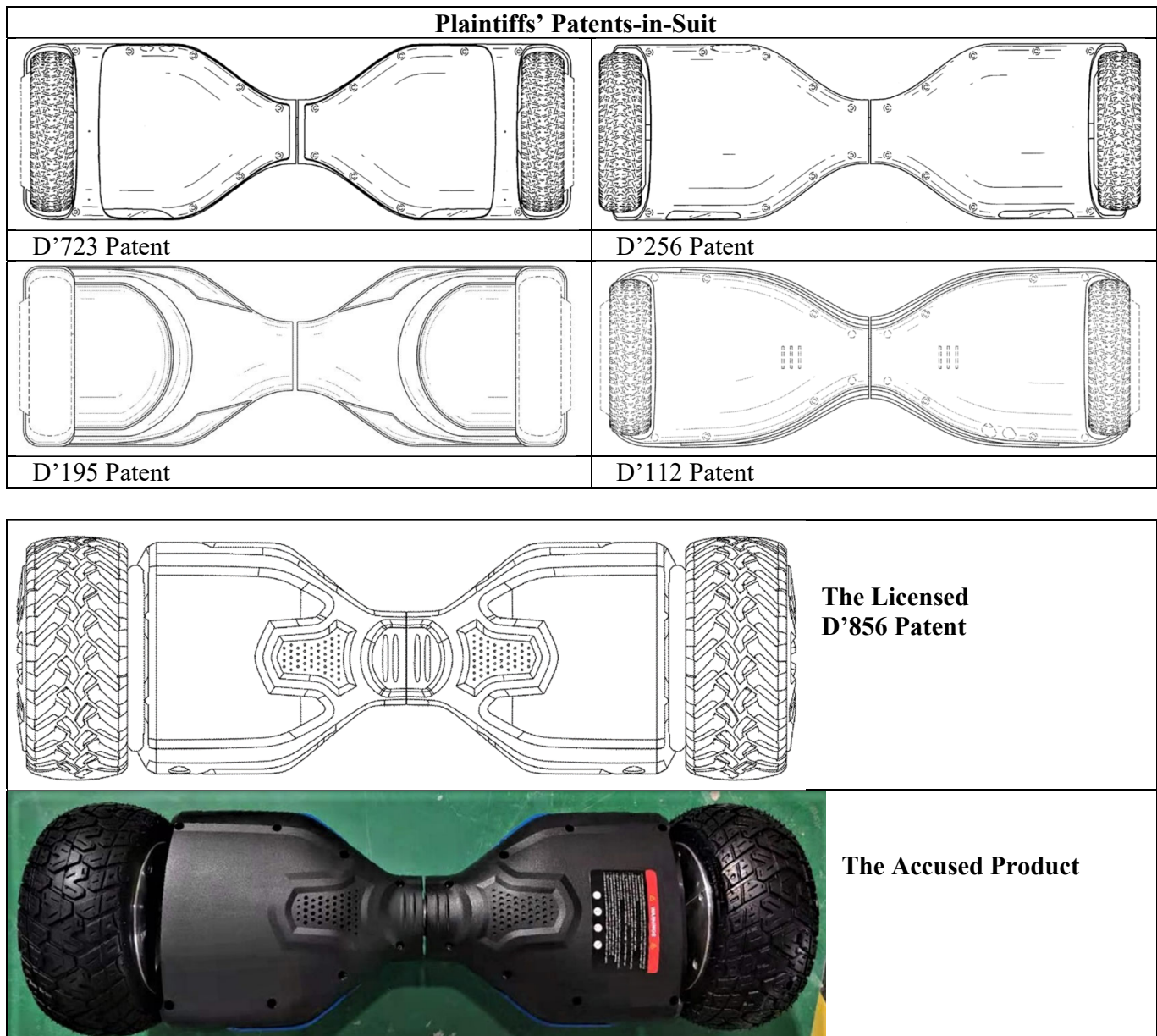
1 Claim, 8 Drawing Sheets



B. The Accused Product is identical to the D'856 patent**1. Top View Comparison**

The most prominent ornamental features from the Top View are the shape and design of the two standing pads. Both D'723 and D'256 Patents feature straight divergent lines. Neither D'195 nor D'112 Patents features any design on standing pads (broken lines).

The Accused Product, like the D'856 Patent, has diamond shape standing pads and unique patterns on the standing pads, which are plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit.

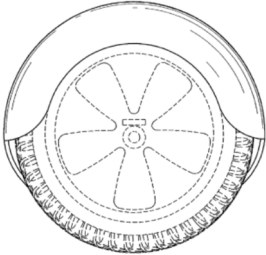

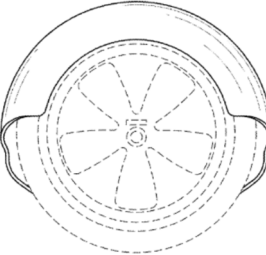
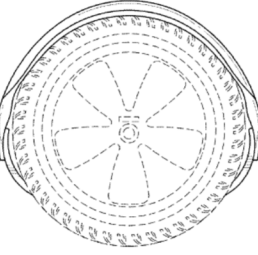
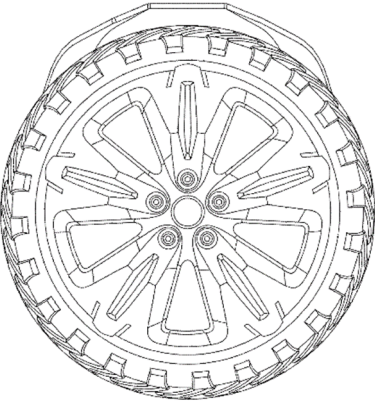

2. Bottom View Comparison

The most prominent ornamental features from the Bottom View are the size, numbers, shape, and arrangement of the vent holes. Only D'112 features a pair of 12 small closely arranged vent holes.

The size, numbers, shape, and arrangement of the vent holes featured in the Accused Product match the ornamental design of D'856 Patent, which is plainly dissimilar from the D'112 Patent.

Furthermore, the vertical ridges in the center of the Accused Product are ornamental features that are unique to the Accused Product and D'856 Patent.

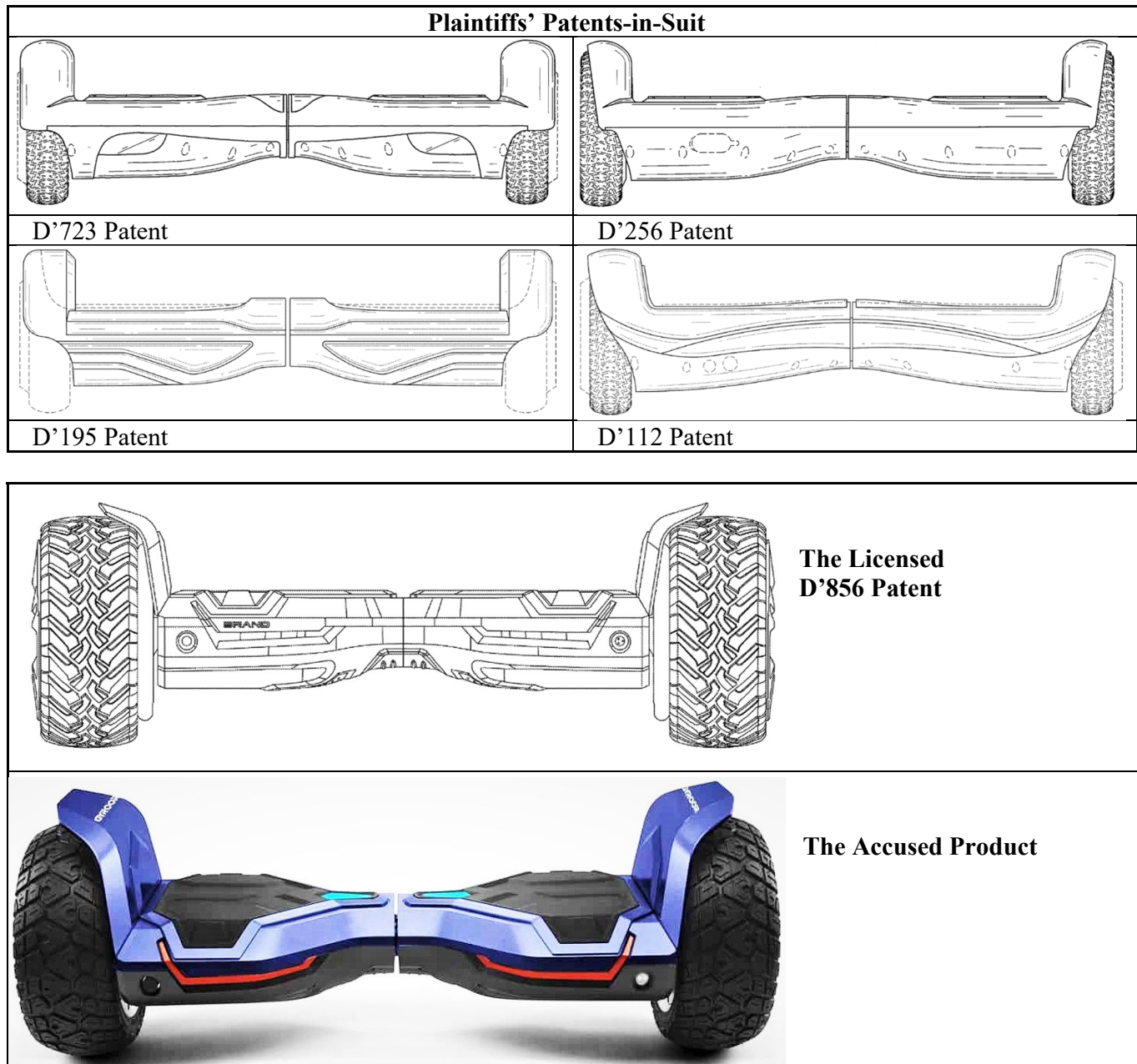
3. Side View Comparison

| Plaintiffs' Patents-in-Suit | |
|--|---|
|  |  |
| D'723 Patent | D'256 Patent |
|  |  |
| D'195 Patent | D'112 Patent |
|  |  |
| The Licensed D'856 Patent | The Accused Product |

None of the Patents-in-Suit features any design of the wheels (broken lines).

The wheels of the Accused product have a unique pentamorous design. Five irregular hexagons are evenly distributed on the wheel. This unique design match exactly the ornamental design of D'856 Patent, which is plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit.

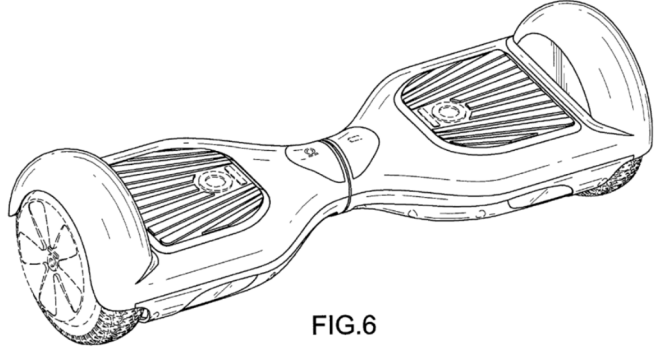
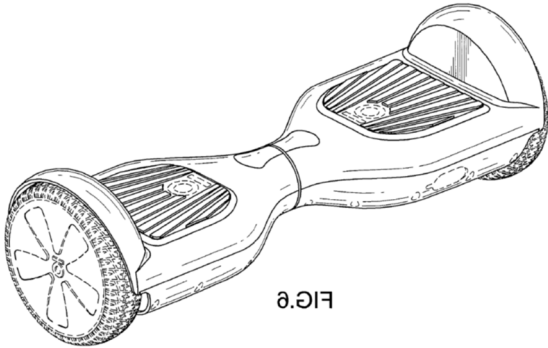
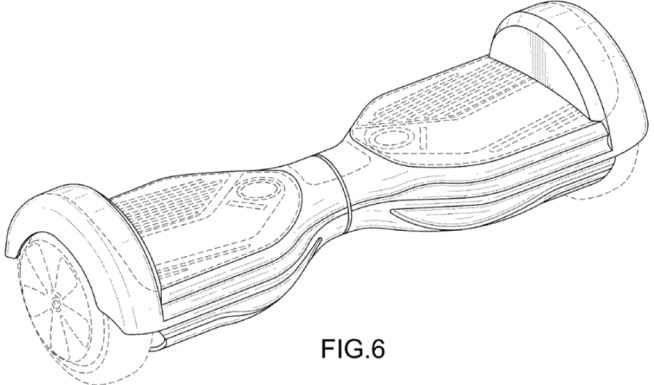
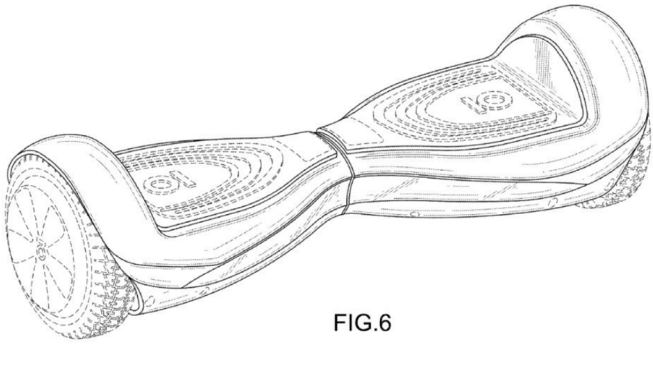
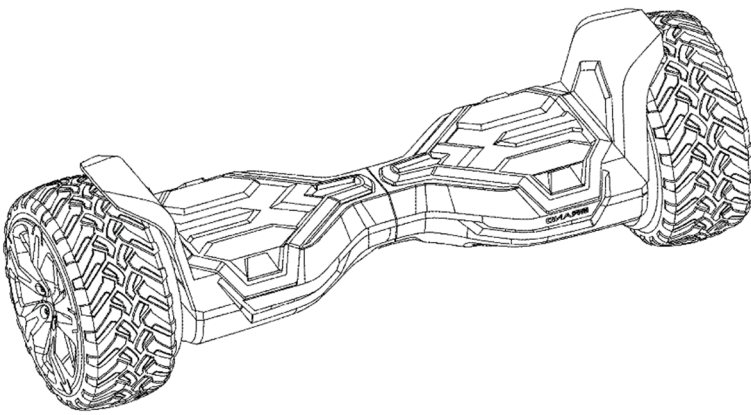

The fender in the Accused Product, like in the D'856 patent, does not cover the wheels and is completely above the wheel, which is plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit.

4. Front/Back View Comparison

The most prominent ornamental features from the Front/Back View are the size, curve and shape of the fenders that cover the wheels. The Accused Product has its own unique design of the fenders.

The fender in the Accused Product, like in the D'856 patent, does not cover the side of wheels, which is plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit. Furthermore, the fenders also feature sharp edges which are distinctive from the smooth round edge featured in the Patents-in-Suit.

5. Perspective View Comparison

| Plaintiffs' Patents-in-Suit | |
|---|---|
|  <p>FIG. 6</p> <p>D'723 Patent</p> |  <p>FIG. 6</p> <p>D'256 Patent</p> |
|  <p>FIG. 6</p> <p>D'195 Patent</p> |  <p>FIG. 6</p> <p>D'112 Patent</p> |
|  <p>The Licensed D'856 Patent</p> |  <p>The Accused Product</p> |

The perspective view comparison shows the overall visual distinctions between the Patents-in-Suit and the Accused Product.

Each element of the ornamental feature, viewed together, only enhances the dissimilarity between the Accused Product and the Patent-in-Suite. The combination of the substantially dissimilar standing

pads, the wheels, and the fenders creates an overall visual impression that no ordinary observer would consider that the Accused Product and the Patents-in-Suit are of the same design.

Therefore, the Accused Product is identical to the D'856 patent, and designs of the Accused Product and the Patents-in-Suit are ***not*** substantially similar.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant respectfully requests that the Court dismiss complains against Defendant Gaodeshang-US.

Date: 08/13/2021

/s/ Tianyu Ju

Tianyu Ju, Esq.
GLACIER LAW PLLC
200 E. Randolph Dr., Ste. 5100
Chicago, IL 60601
Attorney for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this August 13, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing file with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, and service was perfected on all counsel of record and interested parties through this system, which will deliver a true and correct copy of the foregoing documents via CM/ECF.

Date: 08/13/2021

/s/ Tianyu Ju

Tianyu Ju, Esq.